THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866. NO. 40.

L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of

SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35--tf.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

Great Fall in DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell many goods at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

Ladies' Dress Goods

OF EVERY VARIETY.

NOTIONS

OF ALL KINDS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem, April 21, 1866. 36-2m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having notes and judgments against the estate of Peter Tise, deceased, will present to me the amount of principal and interest by the 4th of June next, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN H. WHITE, Adm.

May 12, 1866, 29-2t.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

W. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

John P. Nissen vs The heirs of Frederick Snider, deceased. } Petition to sell Real Estate for the payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Snider, Charity Ferguson and Wm. Snider, part of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for six weeks, for the said Charles Snider, Charity Ferguson and Wm. Snider to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in June next, A. D. 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and the case set down for hearing.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this first Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

N. S. COOK, *C. C. C.*

35-6w.--pr. adv. $8

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

Last Call

TO persons owing the Estate of Dr. F. H. Shuman.

Book Accounts must be closed by cash or note by the 15th of May, or they will, without fail, be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

March 17, 1866.

Tax on Sales of Brokers and Bankers.

The following circular has just been issued after the most careful consideration:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1866.

These questions have arisen under the Internal Revenue Law respecting the tax upon sales of stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, and other securities, viz:

First. Are bankers liable to a tax upon their sales of their own stocks, &c, as well as upon the sales of those belonging to others?

Second. Are bankers, doing a general business as such, and selling their own stocks, &, liable to pay the duties imposed by the 99th section upon brokers and bankers, doing business as bankers, in addition to those imposed upon them as bankers?

Third. Are bankers, who sell not only stocks belonging to themselves, but also those belonging to others, to be regarded as bankers doing business as bankers, and therefore liable to a tax upon their sales?

The first two questions have recently been considered by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it has been decided by them: First. That brokers are liable to a tax upon their sales of their own stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes and other securities, as well as upon those belonging to others. Second. That banks doing a general business as such, making returns and paying duties and taxes imposed by law upon their capital and deposits, who negotiate and sell Government securities as agent of the Government, and who, at the same time, buy and sell Government securities for themselves, and do not for others, or for a commission, are not liable to a tax upon such sales.

The third question has not been directly adjudicated by the Court, as it has not been directly brought before it. It has been the rule of the office, however, that when a banker is engaged in selling not only his own stocks, &c., but also stocks, &c., for a commission, he is a banker doing business as a broker, and is liable to a tax upon all his sales—sales of his own stokes, bonds, Government securities, &c., included. This seems clearly sustained by the reasoning of the Court in its recent decision, and will be regarded as the requirement of the law. Assessors and their assistants, and Collectors and their deputies, are hereby instructed to proceed to the assessment and collection of such taxes as has been accrued upon the sales of brokers, or of bankers, doing business as brokers, and which still remain unassessed or due and unpaid.

[Signed] E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

The number of vetoes heretofore sent in is as follows: by Washington 2, by Madison 6, by Monroe 1, by Jackson 9, by Tyler 3, by Polk 3, by Buchanan 1, by Johnson 2. All of these were sustained, save an unimportant one of Tyler's and the last of Johnson's.

There are 22,000 Confederate graves around Richmond. The ladies propose to visit the cemetery on the 10th of May, to organize for the purpose of ornamenting the graves of these unsung heroes.

Murder of the Dearing Family.

FULL CONFESSION OF PROBST.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

Probst has made a full confession to his priest of all the murders of the Dearing family, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. He had no accomplice in his bloody work.

After describing the murder of the boy Carey he says:

"The sight of the blood of the boy produced in me a devilish and bloodthirsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family."

He disposed of the body of the boy as described before, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered and told Charley, the little boy next in years to Willie, who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn door he despatched him with a small axe he had secured.

He then went back to the house and told Mrs. Dearing there was something the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside he struck her on the head and killed her.

He then went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn despatched them, one by one, with the same axe.

In each instance he cut their throats and placed their bodies in the corn-crib himself, just in the position they were found.

He then covered the bodies up and proceeded to wipe out all evidence of his guilt.

He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Dearing, not expecting that Miss Dolan would accompany him.

As soon as Mr. Dearing arrived in the carriage he got out, and Probst told him something was wrong with one of his cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him.

Mr. Dearing went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house and took off her bonnet and furs. Mr. Dearing did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had the axe concealed ready for use.

As soon as Mr. Dearing entered the door, Probst states that he struck him on the head and felled him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe.

Miss Dolan was the next and last victim.—She proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, and not finding any of the family in the house, Probst, who was in waiting for her, treated her as he had done the rest of the family.

After laying out the bodies and covering them with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables. He states he got money, but expected to secure a considerable amount.

He states that Miss Dolan's pocket book had very little in it.

He saw nothing whatever of the two fifty dollar compound interest notes and twenty dollar bill of the same character that was missing.

He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark.

His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community.

Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared that if he did so, he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

A Thrilling Incident.

Returning from a visit to New Orleans, we were fortunate enough to secure a passage in a steamboat with but few passengers. Among the ladies, one especially interested us. She was the widow of a wealthy planter, and was returning with only one child to her father's home. Her devotion to the child was very touching, and the eyes of her old black nurse would fill with tears as she besought her mistress "not to love that boy too much or the Lord would take him away from her."

We passed through the canal at Louisville, and stopped for a few minutes at the wharf, when the nurse wishing to see the city walked out on the guard at the back of the boat, where by a sudden effort, the child sprang from her arms into the terrible current that swept towards the falls, and disappeared immediately. The confusion which ensued attracted the attention of a gentleman who was in the front part of the boat quietly reading. Rising hastily, he asked for some article the child had worn. The nurse handed him a tiny apron she had torn off in her efforts to retain the child in her arms. Turning to a splendid Newfoundland dog that was eagerly watching his countenance, he pointed first to the apron, and then to the spot where the child had gone under.

In an instant the noble dog leaped into the rushing water, and he also soon disappeared. By this time the excitement was intense, and some persons on shore supposing the dog was only as well at the child, procured a boat and started off in search of the body. Just at this moment the dog was seen far away with something in his mouth. Bravely he struggled with the waves; but it was evident that his strength was fast failing, and more than one breast gave a sigh of relief as the boat reached him, and it was announced that he had saved the child, and it was still alive.—They were brought to the shore—the dog and the child. Giving a single glance to satisfy herself that the child was really living, the young mother rushed forward, and sinking beside the dog, threw her arms around his neck and burst into tears. Not many could view the sight unmoved, and as she caressed and kissed his shaggy head, she looked up to its owner and said—"Oh, sir, I must have this dog! I am rich; take all I have, everything, but give me my child's preserver!" The gentleman smiled, and patting his dog's head, said—"I am very glad he has been of service to you, but nothing could induce me to part with him."

The Transactions of the Bureau in North Carolina.

A closer investigation of the state of affairs at Newbern has revealed a condition of affairs worse than the bitterest enemy of the bureau ever ventured to insinuate. It appears almost beyond doubt that at one of the freedmen's settlements here cruelties more attrocious than those for which Wirz was hanged, have been perpetrated on the unoffending freedmen by agents of the bureau established for their protection.

Opposite Newbern, on the other side of the river, some 2,500 freedmen have been settled for five years past. They were invited there by the military, and located on little plats of ground which they were allowed to cultivate. Eight months ago, Edward S Fitz, a Massachusetts preacher, was placed in charge of the Trent river settlement by Captain James, another New England preacher, who was then conducting the bureau here. A system of extortion and cruelty was immediately inaugurated. fifty cents a month ground rent was demanded for every plat on which the miserable little cabins were erected. Every negro who owned a boat had to pay two dollars and a half a month, or his boat was forfeited.—Every darkey who kept a store was taxed five dollars a month. Every one who owned a horse was taxed a similar amount. Failure to pay any one of these exactions was punished by the imprisonment of the man or his wife—preference being given to the wife—the confiscation of all his little property, and in many cases the tearing down of his house. A negro who quarrelled with his wife was fined one hundred dollars and sent to prison until he paid it. All these extortions were practiced upon a population steeped in the deepest poverty, scourged by disease, and many of them wanting the common necessaries of life; in this manner an income of at least eight hundred dollers a month was derived by the bureau.

W. Laidler, an agent of the American Missionary Society, embodied some of the more atrocious cases in a series of charges and laid them before Captain Seely.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING—PRICE OF THE BRIDE'S TOILET $15,000—HER WEDDING PORTION $200,000.—The Boston *Post* thus tells how the daughter of a New York Millionaire slipped her neck into the noose matrimonial:

Miss Julia Green, daughter of a millionaire, was married in New York on Thursday to Joseph E. Simpson, a young lawyer from Troy. The dresses of the bride and her six maids were elegant beyond description. The bride wore a white satin dress, very full skirt, trimmed with heavy point lace; a long flowing lace veil, and orange buds and blossoms in her hair. Her neck was encircled with a beautiful diamond necklace, and diamonds glittered in her ears and on her fingers. Her maids, six in number, were dressed in tarletan, fully trimmed, illusion veils, frosted oak leaves in their hair, and coral ornaments. Rumors of the costliness of the wedding are as contradictory as some are extravagant, but we are told by persons well informed that the bride's toilette cost nearly $15,000, while that of each of her maids was $7000, and was a present from the bride. Rumor also says that the fair bride receives $100,000 from each of her parents as a wedding portion.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.—The report of Pro. Marshal Gen. Fry, which has just been forwarded to the War Department, states that the Bureau began its operation in March 1863; that the military strength of the Northern States at the close of the war was 2,254,063 men able to bear arms, not including 1,000,516 soldiers then actually under arms; that during the war 5,221 officers and 90,868 men were killed in action or died from wounds, and 2,321 officers and 181,829 men died from disease; making a total of 280,789.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

REPUDIATION.—We warn our readers against the dangerous and infamous doctrine of a general repudiation of all public and private debts, which is beginning to be agitated.—Ruin and trouble enough has been brought upon the country, by the late war, and let us not add more to the calamities under which we are now laboring. Political demagogues and office-seekers will, no doubt, again endeavor to mislead and deceive the people, as they did in the days of secession, into the belief of bettering their condition, in this instance, by adopting a system of general repudiation, which, in fact, strikes a death blow to all public and private credit, in all time to come, bringing endless ruin in its train.

We have no idea that the people of North Carolina will ever disgrace themselves, and forever blast their good name and credit, by countenancing so iniquitous and ruinous a measure. There are generally two sides to every question, and we should be very cautious in adopting new fangled notions without due consideration.—But the heresy of repudiation is so intensely black and fraught with so much evil, that there is no bright side visible.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

"A general repudiation, to say nothing of the immorality of the thing, would inflict as many wrongs as it would redress, perhaps more. It would be only like the sick man changing position,—relieving one limb to exhaust another."

☞ The anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson, on the 10th, was observed by the ladies in and around Richmond and Petersburg, by decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, with other demonstrations of respect, by the citizens.

And on the 26th of April, the ladies throughout the South honored the graves of the Confederate soldiers with floral decorations.

At Macon and Augusta, Georgia, and at Columbus Miss., we notice, the same tribute of respect was also paid to the graves of Federal soldiers—no distinction being made.

At Augusta, the different Government offices were closed during the interesting ceremony.

At Atlanta, the Federal soldiers on duty there, imitated the example of the ladies in their demonstrations of respect to the Confederate soldiers who are interred there, and went out and also strewed flowers upon the graves of the Union soldiers.

This is a commendable spirit;—the war now being over, no distinction should be made between the departed heroes of opp site sides.

Would it not also be well for the living, of opposite extremes, to endeavor to forget the past, and cultivate relations of old time friendship and good will, to a greater extent. We cannot recall the past, and should endeavor to make the most of the present and the future. We have very little sympathy for those who are endeavoring to keep up bad blood and foment strife among neighbors. No good can result from *such* a course.—Some of those who now apparently delight and glory in *over-straightism*, could perhaps find better employment for their leisure hours in attoning for old political sins, which had much to do in bringing about our present troubles, or at least demean themselves in a more becoming manner.

Slavery in Massachusetts.

It is well enough occasionally to refresh our memories with history in connection with important events. It is well known that the Northern States were formerly largely engaged in the slave trade, Massachusetts by no means to be forgotten, and we will take occasion to publish some extracts from a recent Northern publication upon that subject, as soon as we can make room.—As slavery is considered the main spring of our troubles, our northern cousins, it strikes us, might very well afford to exercise a little more charity in their demeanor towards those who purchased their slaves from them, when they ceased to be profitable, and have now, by force of circumstances, been deprived of all claims to them.

In the mean time we clip the following, from the Salisbury *Watchman*:

"It appears from recent discoveries that the slave code of Massachusetts was not repealed until by the Constitutional amendment of 1866.—The slave institution died out in that State by reason of its unprofitableness, and hence there was no necessity for repealing the code. Massachusetts was the first colony in America that engaged in the slave trade and that adopted a slave code; and she for years defended the institution as one of divine right. After the abolishment of the slave trade, and it was no longer practicable to make money out of it, her good puritans began to discover that it was a great sin; and after a while took to cashing, preaching, and praying against it, and finally brought themselves to believe that Massachusetts was divinely commissioned to wage a war of extermination not alone against the slave institution but against those who held it. All the hard, unchristian speeches her people have ever uttered against southern slaveholders, hit their own ancestors first. And yet their new-born faith fairly seathed and boiled with a venomous fury of all uncharitableness and hatred."

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

S. H. & L. C. Laugenour,—Valuable Lands and Mills.

A. T. Zevely,—Soda Fountain.

Prospectus of the Scientific American.

The MILITIA of this county organizes to-day.—All white males, between the ages of 18 and 45, are liable to perform military duty.

We hope the Convention or the Legislature will do something to relieve the people from the useless demonstrations of "training day," by amending the militia law so as to abolish the farce of militia musters. All that is necessary, is to keep those liable to military duty, enrolled.

STEAM SAW MILL.—Messrs. Gentry, Lewis and Flynt have erected a Steam Saw Mill, on the road leading from Salem to Blakely, (13 miles from this place,) where lumber is kept on hand and sawed to order, at short notice.

Postoffice address, Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C.

The Bridge, across the stream at the Southern end of town, has been finished, with the exception of the abutments. We hope it will not be long before the structure is completed.

Much credit is due to the workmen for putting up a neat, substantial bridge in the place of the old rickety and disgraceful concern.

FENCING.—Mr. Olszewski is giving lessons to a party of young men, in the art of fencing, at Chaffin's Hotel, in this place. He is well known as an adept in the art, is a native of Poland, but has resided for a number of years in this neighborhood. His erect carriage and jovial disposition are remarkable for a man of his age.

A COOL SPRING.—It is a subject of general remark, that the present Spring is the coolest that has been experienced in this latitude for many years. This unusual condition of the season has retarded, in some degree, the growth of crops, garden vegetables, &c., but beyond this has done no harm, in fact, has rather been preferable to the hot and sultry weather often felt at this time of the year.

In another column a cause is given for the cool state of the weather.

☞ Job Printing executed in *good style* at the Press Office. Legal Blanks for sale and printed to order, on superior paper.

The Salem Fire Company is advertised to meet for reorganization on Friday evening, the 18th.

Stampede of Prisoners from Dobson Jail--Horses Stolen--Pursuit and Capture of two of the Thieves and the third shot down--Deliberate Murder and escape of the perpetrator.

We learn from the mail-carrier from Mt. Airy, that while the jailor at Dobson, Surry county, was engaged in renovating the jail, on Friday, the 11th inst., three prisoners, named Keys, Baldwin and McKensie, succeeded in making their escape. On the same night, three of Mr. Hugh Gwyn's horses were stolen by the fugitives. As soon as the theft was discovered, a party started in pursuit and overhauled the rogues at Poplar Camp Mountain, where two, Baldwin and Keys, were secured; McKensie refused to surrender and in endeavoring to escape was shot down, the shot taking effect in the head, arm and leg, prostrating him, so that he was left for dead.

During the night however, McKensie made his way to within 4 miles of Hillsville, Carroll county, Va., to a toll house kept by Mr. Baker, where he surrendered himself, and asked for breakfast.

After breakfast, while Mr. Baker was making preparations for conveying the prisoner to jail, McKensie seized Baker's gun, which was near by, and deliberately shot him in the left breast, severely if not mortally wounding him, and succeeded in making his escape.

The whole neighborhood was aroused and determined to hunt the villain down. It is reported that Mr. Baker has since died.

AIDS TO THE GOVERNOR.—It is announced by authority, in the Raleigh Sentinel, that A. J. Dargan, of Anson, J. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Walter Clark, of Halifax, and John M. Perry, of Carteret, have been selected as aids to Governor Worth, with the rank of colonel.

FIRE IN GREENSBORO.—We learn from the *Old North State*, that a fire occurred in Greensboro, on Monday night, destroying a large store-house containing a quantity of tobacco, belonging to Messrs. Mendenhall & Jones, valued at $20,000.

It will be seen that Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge are to be tried for treason against the United States, probably at Richmond, in June next.

According to the Newbern *Times*, the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine is attracting considerable attention in that section of the State.

☞ Flour has declined in New York 10 to 15 cents. Also a slight decline in wheat. Corn advanced 1 cent.

THE RALEIGH PROGRESS.—J. L. Pennington, Esq., has retired from the Progress, and the editorial management and proprietorship has passed into the hands of Messrs. Henry E. Orr and J. Julius Guthrie, Jun.

At a Republican caucus, in New Haven, Conn., Gen. Terry was nominated for U. S. Senator.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment through the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., passed by a vote of 128 to 37, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE—*Section* 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its citizens, not less than twenty-one years of age, or be in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Section 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Section 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, voted in the affirmative, and much applause ensued.

The amendment now goes to the Senate, and the impression seems to be that the proposed amendment will pass that body, as it has passed the House, by a two-thirds vote. It will then require the ratification of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, stated in the House on the 10th, that the amendment would be ratified by twenty-five States now represented in Congress, and Tennessee and Arkansas, which had already passed enactments of a similar character, would make up the twenty-seven necessary for the ratification of the amendment.

Report from Gens. Fullerton and Steedman.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton, commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, have reported as to Virginia and North Carolina. They give instances of the dishonesty and arbitrary power exercised by some of the officers and agents of the bureau in making arrests, imposing fines and inflicting punishment in disregard of the legal laws, and especially of the statute of limitation, thus creating a prejudice against the government.—They therefore recommend the withdrawal of the officers of the bureau, and the transference to officers commanding the troops of such duties as it may still be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen.

Veto of the Colorado Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The President yesterday returned the bill admitting Colorado as a state in the Union, to the Senate, with his objections. He does not consider the establishment of other than the present territorial arrangement as necessary for the welfare of the people. The population, he says, is small—some estimating it as low as twenty five thousand, while the friends of the bill state the number at from thirty five to forty thousand. It is not by any means satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens desire or are prepared for the exchange of territorial for state government. His final objection is that the admission of Colorado at this time appears to him to be incompatible with the public interest of the country, as instead of increasing, it has diminished in population.

From Europe.

The German question continues warlike.—The relations of Austria and Italy are decidedly menacing. Both governments deny aggressive designs, but both are represented as vigorously preparing for war. It is asserted that the Italian government has called out 15,000 men. The Austrian corps in Venitia is computed at 16,000.

The Southern papers report great damage from the late storm of rain and hail, which seems to have been general from Texas to Georgia. All the rivers and bayous are out of their banks, and the crops will have to be replanted.

LOOK OUT.—Twenty dollar bills on the "First National Bank of Portland, Connecticut," are circulating. There is no such bank, and our business men had better look out for them.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY, &c.—400,000 acres of abandoned property, in the South, has been returned to their former owners. 14,652 acres of land allotted to freedmen, have been restored, by the bureau; and 15,452 acres seized, have also been restored.

Death of Hon. George E. Badger.

This distinguished man expired at his residence in this city, yesterday, of paralysis, at an advanced age. He was suddenly striken down in the early part of 1864, and has since lingered, deprived to a great extent of those extraordinary powers of mind which have rendered him so illustrious in the history of our State.

Mr Badger never evinced solicitude for office, but confined himself to the walks of his profession; yet he had been a member of the Legislature from the town of Newbern, a Judge of the Superior Court, Secretary of the Navy, Senator in the Congress of the United States, and a member of the State Convention of North Carolina in 1861. In all these positions he acquitted himself with marked ability. He was a great lawyer, a disinterested, patriotic statesman—a ripe scholar, a most accomplished orator, and a high-toned, honorable, good man. More we could not say, and less could not be said in justice to the deceased.

Though his death has long been expected, owing to his enfeebled condition, yet the announcement of the solemn fact has occasioned profound sorrow in this community, as it will throughout the State.

We learn that his funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church to morrow evening at 4 o'clock.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From South America.

New York, May 9.—Panama advises state that the news is unimportant.

Matters remained perfectly quiet in Valparaiso since the bombardment. All the Spanish fleet, with one exception, had sailed for northern ports.

The Danish Consul General sent a note to the Spanish Admiral, saying that his government would hold Spain responsible for the damage done to Danish property in Valparaiso. The Admiral refused to receive the note.

Immediately after the bombardment of Valparaiso, the English Minister was required to vacate the premises occupied by him, and no one will rent him another house. His name was also striken from the list of members of the "*Club de la Union.*"

Only two lives were lost and eight persons wounded during the bombardment. One hundred and fifty one government stores, containing upwards of $8,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise, were destroyed. The bulk of the loss will fall on foreigners.

At Callao preparations were actively making for the reception of the Spanish fleet, by the erection of fortifications.

Jefferson Davis Indicted.

NORFOLK, May 11.—The grand jury, which met here on Tuesday last, has adjourned until the first Tuesday in June. Yesterday afternoon a true bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge for treason against the United States, was brought in and agreed upon, after which the jury adjourned. The jury was composed of twenty-four men, all Virginians, and Unionists. There was a remarkable unanimity among them on all the important questions to which their attention was directed. Many of them had suffered in their persons and property at the hands of the rebel leaders, and five of them were, I am informed, consigned to Castle Thunder during the rebellion for their refusal to swear allegiance to the rebel government. These men are all "radicals," who believe that "treason is a crime and ought to be punished." The testimony brought before them, and on which they based their bill of indictment, was overwhelming against Davis and Breckinridge, but especially Davis. What is perhaps most remarkable about it is the fact that it was received principally from witnesses, who had served either in the civil or military service of the rebellion. The evidence against Davis was very direct and positive, and surprised even the jurors.

We make the following extract from the charge of Judge Underwood to the Grand Jury:

"The omission of the last grand jury to find indictments against those who may be considered the principal criminals and greatest offenders against the national sovereignty, who were, in fact, the most prominent in position at the time they deserted their places in the Senate of the United States, and became leaders of the rebellion, has been misunderstood, *and the President has informed the Court that he is unwilling to advise proceedings against such subordinates as Wirz, while their superiors and more guilty leaders are not brought to justice.* This Court entirely agrees with the President in his often repeated declaration, that treason is the greatest of crimes and ought to be signally punished, and that it is cowardly to punish the subordinate and comparatively insignificant, and allow the principals to escape. We also concur in the opinion that the leaders in the late rebellion may be treated either as traitors or public enemies, as they were undoubtedly both by the law of nations."

THE DIVISION OF TENNESSEE.—NASHVILLE, 5.—At the Knoxville Convention, on Thursday, an address in favor of a separate State government for East Tennessee was unanimously adopted, and the President was instructed to appoint a committee to take the matter before the Legislature. Yesterday a committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature. Gen. T. A. Cooper and Col. Temple then addressed the Convention at some length in favor of the movement, and an executive committee was appointed for the State and corresponding committees for each county. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. Almost every county was represented.

The Mississippi Flood.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN—DAVENPORT INUNDATED

Dubuque, Iowa, May 4.—Reports from along the river begin to give details of the flood. At Prairie du Chien the lower part of the city is inundated, and the water flows over all the street extensions. Lumber yards are afloat, and steamboats load and unload by shoving their gang planks into doorways of warehouses. On the last trip of the Itasca down she landed her passengers in a saloon, and came near pushing the counter over with her bow.

Davenport has not suffered much. At East Davenport rowboats are the only means of locomotion, the water being in many places ten feet deep. The river is about six miles wide at Davenport. The levee being built of brick and earth is probably washed away. While many manufacturing concerns are suspended, none are seriously damaged, but fears are entertained that they will be.

At Rockingham, immense damage has been done, the town being cut off from the rest of Iowa by a canal surpassing any thing Butler ever saw in the vicinity of Richmond. The water starts in at the mouth of Black Hawk creek, and, taking graceful curves, returns to the river near the head of Horse Island.

A good deal of damage has been done about Albany, Iowa—the track of the Western Union railroad, as also the telegraph line being swept away.

A perceptible increase is apparent along the river, and we know not how soon we shall be able to ascertain the amount of loss inflicted by this great flood. As it is, all the swamps, sloughs, and bayous along the river have been filled, and the result will most undoubtedly be a very unhealthy season.

The North Carolina Freedmen.

The bureau has just received a report from the assistant commissioner of Freedmen Affairs for the State of North Carolina, which contains the following matters of interest:

The number of destitute and dependent freedmen has been gradually reduced to such an extent that issues of rations may soon be discontinued. The demand for labor still greatly exceeds the supply. Notwithstanding this fact there are still large colonies of freedmen at Roanoke Island and Newbern who are not earning their support. The freedmen at Roanoke Island have been notified that they would receive no more supplies after May 1, and strenuous efforts are being made to effect their removal. This is not the case with regard to the paupers about Newbern, on account of the prevalence of small-pox in that town. That malady is now decreasing, and Captain Seely, the local superintendent, has already rented a farm, upon which he intends to place some of the dependents, and require them to do something toward their own support. A pauper farm is in successful operation at Goldsboro', under the direction of Chaplain Glavis, assistant superintendent, and the freedmen's camp has, in consequence, been broken.—*Wash Chronicle.*

☞ The failure of the Merchants National Bank of Washington city, is eliciting some comments from the press on the banking system that now prevails. This failure, it is pretty clearly shown, is not from any defect in that system, but resulted from a reckless violation of law. It is provided by law of Congress, that the total liabilities to any National Bank, of any person or firm, for money borrowed, "shall at no time exceed one-tenth of the capital stock" of such Bank. The Merchants Bank had a capital of only two hundred thousand dollars, and yet it is said that the Banking House of Mr Barnes, of Baltimore, was furnished with an amount exceeding twice the capital stock of the Bank, and the failure of Bayne ruined the Bank, at the same time.

This is the second or third instance of a failure of one of these institutions.—*Danville Register.*

WHAT CAUSES THE COOL SPRING.—A doctor writes from Iceland concerning the winter, which he says was unusually severe, and adds:

"This state of things will no doubt occasion a most tremendous northern ice drift, the consequence of which you will feel in England and other northern countries. The enormous ice blocks will be drifted into the atlantic, and melting there, will be the cause of much rain, hail and snow, with a considerable lowering of your mean summer temperature"

The Episcopal Methodist Conference at New Orleans adjourned on the 3d. It extended the pastoral term to four years. $27,000 were voted as the support of the bishops. The probation system was striken out of the discipline. Class meetings was made a privilege, but no test of membership any longer. Monthly church meetings were ordained and love feasts to be held with closed doors.

The salaries of ministers are to be regulated by their congregations. The bishop's salary is to be raised within the episcopal district in which he labors.

LABOR FOR THE SOUTH.—Three hundred German immigrants have just arrived at Augusta, Georgia. They are all engaged, and are to be paid $150 per annum, with board and lodging for each man, and $100 for each woman.

Judge Hooker, of the Georgia Supreme Court, has decided that greenbacks are not a legal tender for debts contracted prior to February 25th, 1862, the date of the passage of the legal tender act.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The president has signed the bill amendatory of the habeas corpus act, which is intended to protect Union officers and soldiers from prosecution for acts done during war in obedience to military orders from their superiors.

LARGE LUMP OF GOLD.—The Statesville American says:

We were shown this morning, by our young friend and former fellow-citizen, Mr. P. C. Carleton, a lump of gold, taken from one of the mines of P. C. Carlton, & Co., in North Carolina, which weighs *Five pounds.* It is almost pure gold, and is worth about $1,325. It was found about three feet under the surface. Mr. Carlton shewed us another lump which was obtained from the same mine which weighs four ounces. The former is the largest lump of gold which has been found in the State since 1828.

It is probable that the investigation of Gen. Steedman in South Carolina will disclose a state of affairs among the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau there, similar to that discovered in Virginia and North Carolina. Our despatches from Washington state that private information is received to the effect that General Ely, the Commissioner for that State, is engaged in the working of five plantations on his own account, and furnishing his laborers with government rations.

MARRIED:

On the 17th inst., in Waughtown, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. SOLOMON PAYNE, of Davidson county, to Miss P. E. SHIELDS, of this county.

On the 17th inst., by J. C. Crews, Esq., Mr. DAVID ENSLEY to Miss HANNAH THOMAS, daughter of Wm. Thomas.

On the 18th inst., in Waughtown, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. J. C. BODENHAMMER to Miss M. J SHIELDS—all of this county.

DIED:

Near Clemmonsville, on the 26th ult., Mrs. CHRISTINA ECCLES, aged 50 years, 3 months, and 15 days. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OBITUARY,

JAMES A. NICHOLSON, son of Anderson and Anna J. Nicholson, of Forsyth County, N. C., was born Nov. 30th, 1843, and died January 25th, 1865, aged 21 years and 26 days. In 1863 he embraced religion at a protracted meeting held at Kernersville, and although he did not join any church, he continued in the faith to serve his Lord. In 1864, while en route to seek a new home, he was arrested, robbed of every thing in his possession, marched to Richmond in the cold and snow, almost barefooted, and imprisoned in Castle Thunder. He was scoffed and sneered at by the guard, but he held out faithful in his religious profession. From prison he was sent to the army, was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Petersburg, where he died. He was a very exemplary young man, never using profane language, under any circumstances.

He bore his affliction with christian resignation, and the morning before he died, expressed a desire to see his parents once more; but if debarred that privilege, he was confident he would meet them in heaven. His attending physician informed his father that the day previous to his death, at a prayer meeting in the hospital, James became very happy, and praised God for what he had done for his soul.

My God, my portion and my love,
My everlasting all:
I've none but Thee in heaven above,
Or on this earthly ball.

O glorious hour! O blest abode!
I shall be near and like my God,
And flesh and sin no more control
The sacred pleasures of the soul.

A guilty, weak and helpless worm,
On thy kind arms I fall:
Be thou my strength and righteousness,
My Jesus and my all.

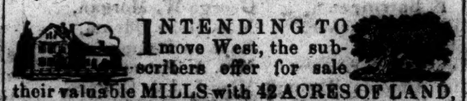
40-1t [*Communicated.*

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE

MILL AND LANDS

FOR SALE.



INTENDING TO move West, the subscribers offer for sale their valuable MILLS with 42 ACRES OF LAND, on Middle Fork, 2½ miles South of Salem, N. C. The Mill-seat is one of the best in all this section. There is 11 feet head, estimated to be equal to 30 horse power. There is one Corn and one Flouring Mill, propelled by two 8 feet overshot wheels. The machinery nearly new.

One SAW MILL with vertical wheels in running order. The mills are on a short canal, not far from the dam.

Those wishing to buy, will call and see for themselves.

S. H. & L. C. LAUGENOUR.

ALSO,

The subscriber offers for sale 30 ACRES OF LAND, with good Orchard, adjoining the above mentioned Mill Tract, on the East.

Also on the West, 82 ACRES, with Woodland, Orchard, Meadows; and with bottom in cultivation.

Also 63 ACRES, 1½ miles down the creek from said Mills, nearly half good bottom, with a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Forsyth Co., N. C., May 19 1866. 40-3m

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Push-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, Cheese and Candles, POWDER SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Landanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tartar.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS, such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Spectalities, Statuary and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

"THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES."

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Journal of the same size as "Harpers," or "Frank Leslie's," the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, concise biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, squibs, inimitable caricatures, literary, personal and scientific items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the publishers of the "Mirror of the Times" expect to be rewarded with a subscription list which shall remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both "mind and matter."

Subscription price for one year, $2 00
" " six months $1 25

No free copies. No advertisements inserted.

Address all subscriptions and editorial matter to W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers, 1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and locally the oldest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway, Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farming Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which every body ought to understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also Reports of Scientific Societies, at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discriminations, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to Inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procurement of Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

Terms: $2 per year—$1 50 for six months.

Ten copies for one year, $15. Canada subscribers 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE EState of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done, to give satisfactory notes, when some farther indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Salem Cemetery Company, held on the 2nd of April, 1866, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to facilitate and systematize the sale of lots and vacant spaces for single graves in the Salem Cemetery,—both to benefit the purchasers and to prevent great loss and annoyance to the Company, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to be governed in all future sales by the following rules and regulations, without respect of persons.

1st. Parties desiring to purchase lots upon the Cemetery can have the same measured, staked off and registered, by giving thirty day's notice of their selection of lots.

2nd. By giving this previous notice, *no money will be demanded of the purchaser*, but the Company agree to take a note for the value of the lot with good security, payable twelve months after, date, *without interest*.

3rd. In all cases where the 30 days notice is not given, and parties do not select lots until they wish to make interments, the value of the lots must be paid in *cash* to the Treasurer *when the application for said lot is made*, otherwise no interment will be allowed.

4th. Single spaces for graves will be sold for ten dollars, payment to be made invariably in advance. When desired, the Company will furnish tombstones for single graves, charging the purchaser with the actual cost only.

Resolved further, That, as the Cemetery grounds are in bad condition, and as it is absolutely necessary to repair the same, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to collect all amounts due the Company for lots and graves purchased and not paid for And the Company hereby asserts its right to remove bodies from any lot or single grave, where payment for the same is persistently refused.

H. W. FRIES, *Secretary.*
Salem, April, 19th, 1866. 36 2m pd.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

LAND SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Davidson County, at Spring Term, 1866, I will sell, on the premises, on **Monday the 21st day of May next**, on a credit of twelve months, a TRACT OF LAND of **237 ACRES**, more or less, belonging to the heirs at Law of Peter Sink, dec'd., adjoining the lands of John D. Bodenhamer, David Clodfelter, and others. Bond and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

FRANK. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.
April 14th, 1866. 35-tf

NEW GROCERY STORE AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, CANDIES,
NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES,
SPICES, DOMESTICS, TIN WARE,
LEATHER, SALT, TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN, CROCKERY WARE,
SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

L. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry

and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware.

F. W. LEINBACH.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ **1866.** ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants*, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs*, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals*, &c.

☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address. **HENRY R. COSTAR,**
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.

Third Edition, just ready.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,

being the memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia—Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry by John Esten Cook, with four full page Illustrations. 12mo., cloth, 490 pages. Price $2 25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley Campaign to his death: in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby Pelham and other celebrities, we have a vivid piture of inside army life at the South. In a word "whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exhibition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free on receipt of price.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
459 Broome Street, New York.
(Late Burce & Huntington.)

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER,

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to
Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Jalicoes, De Laines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS.

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Necktie, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOTOF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10; COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., May 1st, 1866.

M. F. Barringer,	George W. Morgan,
Miss Miza Barber,	Miss Mary Odeum,
John Beeson,	Ransom Phipps,
Wes. Laboyer,	Mrs. A. Petree,
Miss Amanda Bloom, 2	Miss J. & J. C. Pace,
Mrs. E. J. Banner,	John J. Robbins,
Miss Annie Clodfelter,	Henry Sapp,
James Crim,	B. J. Smyth,
Miss Nancy Cook,	Mrs. Sophia Shultz,
Will. M. Davis,	Miss Amanda Stafford,
Miles E Griffith, Care of P. Gray,	Miss Nancy Scott,
	Mrs. Ellen Spry,
William R. Griffith,	Isaac H. Teague,
Phebe J. Hedgecock,	Miss Sallie Turner,
L. W. Lawrence,	Daniel Waevel,
Sharack McKnight,	Solomon Willson,
John Macy,	Thomas Yeats.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 1st., 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. M. LASH & CO., late of Waughtown, are requested to make payment by the 1st day of June next, or these claims will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Parties interested will save money and avoid much trouble by attending to this.

H. M. LASH,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, N. C., April 14th, 1866. 35-4t.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans,
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip	Squash,
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.	Turnip.

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS.
&c. &c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

CHARLES E. KLUGE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
GEO. W. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C
423 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED,

A LARGE STEEL [illegible] of
FY E. LIGHT,
March 30, 1866. pd. Waugh town